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HELMETED: THE HEAD OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF WINDSOR—THE KING AT THE FRONT, ON WYTSCHAETE RIDGE.

It was announced on July 17 that the King had adopted for his house and family the name of Windsor. The "Court Circular" of July 14 stated: "During the past fortnight his Majesty has visited General Headquarters and all the different Army and Lines of Communication Areas. The Queen, during the same period, has visited a large number of hospitals and institutions in the Lines of Communication Area." Their Majesties landed in France on July 3, and the King spent the following

day with General Sir Herbert Plumer's Army on the scene of its great victory at Messines Ridge and Wytschaete Ridge. His Majesty wore Field-Marshal's service uniform and a steel helmet—a necessary precaution in view of the fact that he was frequently within range of German shells. Some, indeed, fell not very far away, but the King was indifferent to danger. He walked over the battlefield for more than a mile, while Sir Herbert Plumer pointed out localities and explained events.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

"BE THE ROAD BEFORE US LONG OR SHORT—": THE MAJESTIES' VISIT TO THE FRONT AND ARMY HOSPITALS.



THE QUEEN WITH THE V.A.D.; HER MAJESTY INSPECTING NURSES DURING HER VISIT TO THE FRONT.



HONOUR TO "OUR GALLANT ALLIES"; THE KING DECORATING A FRENCH COLONEL.



"THE KING WAS IN THE REAL THING": WATCHING A TREMENDOUS BATTLE.



THE QUEEN AT A HOSPITAL: SHAKING HANDS WITH AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER.



A "BLACK ART" INTRODUCED BY GERMANY: A DISPLAY OF BRITISH LIQUID-FIRE FOR THE KING.



WITH THE ROYAL ARMS FIXED ON THE BONNET OF THE CAR: THE QUEEN LEAVING A NISSEN HUT AFTER INSPECTING IT.



A TYPE OF NISSEN HUT WHICH THE QUEEN VISITED: THE INTERIOR OF ONE.



HIS MAJESTY'S PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE WORK OF HIS SOLDIERS: THE KING TALKING TO AN INFANTRYMAN AT THE FRONT.



In the special Order issued to the Army after his recent visit to the Front, the King said: "I leave you with feelings of admiration and gratitude. . . . It was a great pleasure to the Queen to accompany me, and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart. . . . Be the road before us long or short, the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail." While the King spent most of the time of his tour in the front line, the Queen was making a tour of hospitals and other institutions on the lines of communication, rejoining his Majesty from time to time on various occasions. "The King," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "was in the centre of the real thing. . . . alert to every detail of the scene about him, and not in the least degree uninterested in the danger. . . . Along the line of the King's route. . . . [was] a vast pageant of splendid youth from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales; from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. . . . The splendour of all these bronzed boys, the keen spirit of every branch of the Army, were magnificent to see. . . . The King's tour covered a large part of the country from the sea to the Somme. . . . He studied almost every branch of the organisation and material of our armies in the field."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

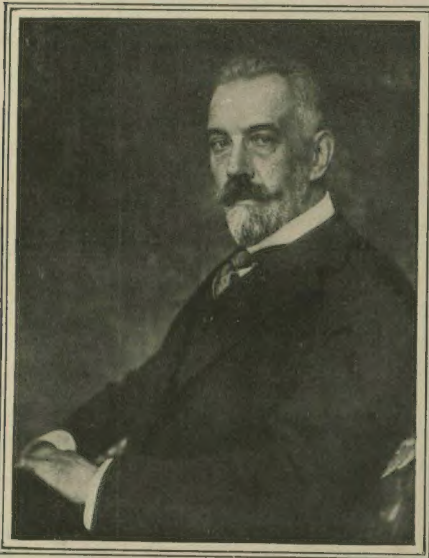
IT is obvious that a revolution, like a war, is never right except when it is indispensable. The defence of the Russian Revolution is that it was indispensable. I for one was never carried away by the mere catchwords of optimism and innovation in such a case; such things need be no more than a new cant, and by this time the cant is not even new. In so far as the Russian revolutionists claimed to be liberal and enlightened, claimed to treat a tradition as a superstition, claimed to offer a recent fashion as

Those Englishmen who have despaired of the situation in Eastern Europe are those who do not understand two things—two things which are, indeed, rather difficult for many Englishmen to understand. The first is a revolution, and the second is a Russian. We have not had a real revolution in England since the Middle Ages; for a revolution is something much more wide and human than a civil war. Picked bands of professional soldiers, or the armed servants of a few great families, can fight all over a country without that country, strictly speaking, having fought at all. England was the battle-field, not the battle-line, either of the Roundheads or Cavaliers. A real revolution, such as the French Revolution, has one characteristic which its critics in this country seldom understand. It passes through a moment of complete social dissolution, which is, nevertheless, the very reverse of social destruction. It is in its nature a part of social construction, for without a clearance men cannot be said to construct, but only to repair or (as their opponents would say) to tinker. The very word "construction," of which so many modern writers are fond almost to madness, implies a thing which cannot merely grow out of another thing. If you inhabit something like the maze at Hampton Court, and have made up your mind to turn it into something like the pagoda at Kew, you cannot expect the maze to grow a pagoda; and it is most probable that there will be an intermediate moment when there is nothing that can be recognised either as a pagoda or a maze—a mere heap of rubbish. But, though it is a heap of rubbish, it is not a heap of ruins. It is not merely the end of something, but the only possible beginning of something else.

It is that stage of construction which is not at all unpractical, but only untidy, that critics steeped in the conservative traditions of our own country always misunderstand. Our social reformers are so used to social evolution that they are ignorant of the nature of destruction and construction; they are so ignorant of them that they imagine them to be contrary things. How often, when my friends or I have denounced some corrupt system as rotten to the root, have we not been rebuked by a refined voice which told us to be constructive and not destructive! If we had been told to be evolutionary and not destructive, it would have meant something intelligent and intelligible, though to my own taste somewhat tedious. There are things that can be trusted to grow: if you wish to sit under a shady tree, you may plant a small sapling and sit in front of it until it grows up. Then, if you are of a philosophic and patient temper, and do not die first, you will some day sit under a shady tree. But if you want to sit under a mast (flying your country's flag) you must cut down the tree; and if you want to sit in a house made of logs you must cut up the tree. In these things the literal and derivative sense of political words is often very misleading. An intelligent Conservative is not one who wishes to conserve things just as they are, for if he is intelligent he knows that, in the medium of time, they never remain just as they are. An intelligent Conservative is one who believes our society is such that it can safely be left to evolve. An intelligent Revolutionist is not one who wishes to revolve; he is one who wishes to construct—and therefore to destroy.

Anyhow, every revolution has to pass a certain point of apparent annihilation, and for that period

the Russian Revolutionists seemed really to be Nihilists. There is a moment when all the voices are heard—the voice of the lunatic in the cage as loudly as the voice of the statesman at the council. This alone is sufficiently confusing to a conservative experience; but it is rendered more confusing by the second of the two elements I mentioned. It is further foreign to us, because it is not only a revolution but a Russian revolution. The element in the Russian character, in which it is most remote from ours, is but roughly symbolised by saying that a Russian is hypothetically always a revolutionist. A Russian is often a Tory, but he is seldom a Conservative. His conventions are not mere conventions, still less mere habits. He may be the very reverse of a Radical, in the sense that he furiously opposes the proposal to pull something up by the roots. But he is always a Radical in the sense that he knows that it has roots. He lives among ultimate ideas even more than the Frenchman, for he does not form habits so fixedly as a Frenchman. He knows that the surface of society is insufficient to explain itself or to justify itself; he knows this whether he is an Atheist dynamiter or a pious peasant content to know that Kings are helpless in the hand of God. In the social tone of those Russians I have met, as well as of their books I have read, there is something that is never conventional, even when it is not actively unconventional. A Russian walks out of a door, and I always feel he might have walked out of the window. This almost sceptical mysticism means a great power of recovery. Having this type of intelligence, he reaches the insane simplicities very rapidly. And then he does what

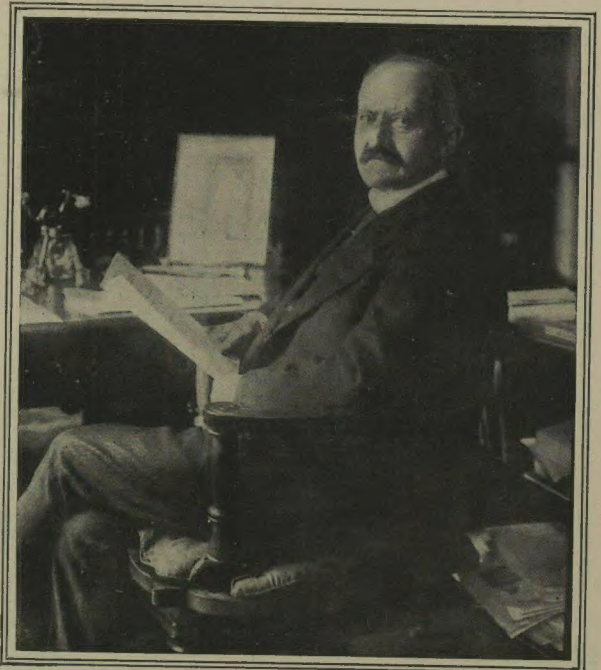


THE EX-GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR: HERR THEOBALD VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

It was announced on July 14 that "the Kaiser has accepted the resignation tendered by the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg." He was appointed to the post exactly eight years before, on July 14, 1909, in succession to Prince Bülow. The ex-Chancellor, who is sixty-one, comes of an old banking family of Frankfurt. He began his official career as a *Landrat* (local assessor), and entered the Reichstag in 1890.

Photograph supplied by Stanley.

a new faith, the Russian revolutionists were no better than the Young Turks. Such a country might become a republic, like Russia; and become a monarchy again, like China—and then a republic once more. We should hardly know what the real people thought of it, or even whether the real people knew of it. New names, written on pieces of paper, are very poor plasters for the old wounds of humanity; and the name of a republic is not even new—except, perhaps, to a Chinaman. Nevertheless, a revolution can be a very just and necessary thing; and, when all is said, it was a very just and necessary thing in modern Russia. It was not only essential to the Russians, but even more essential to the Allies; and the reason can be put in very few words. The reason is that even anarchy on the right side is better than order on the wrong side. Those who regret the lost authority of the monarchy, the lost unity of the empire, the lost discipline of the army, had to face the fact of the use that would probably have been made of them. If the whole army had obeyed a word of command, it would have been a command to halt, if not a command to surrender. If the empire had been united, it would have been united in accepting a separate peace. If all Russian soldiers had still obeyed the word of one Government, all Russian soldiers might have deserted the army of the Allies. Even the breaking up of Russia would be better than this, for some of the broken parts would certainly have remained with us. But Russia is not breaking up, after all. Russia is coming together again by processes more profoundly permanent than those of the old discipline; and of this the first sign was the last blow in Galicia.



THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR: HERR MICHAELIS—AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

Herr Michaelis has only recently come to the front in German politics. Last February he was appointed Prussian Commissioner in the office of the Food Controller, having previously been Director of the War Corn Office. Since 1909 he had held concurrently the post of Under-Secretary in the Prussian Ministry of Finance. He is sixty, and was formerly a teacher in the German school at Tokyo, subsequently serving as a State Attorney in various provincial posts.—[Photograph by C.N.]

the really intelligent always do; he returns to the sane simplicities even more rapidly. He discovers that, unless defence is wrong and democracy is wrong, a war against foreign oppression cannot be wrong; and, unless I am mistaken, he is acting on the discovery as I write.

FIGHTING U-BOATS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY C.N.



THE NAVY OF THE FAR-EASTERN MEMBER OF THE WORLD-ALLIANCE AGAINST PRUSSIANISM, IN EUROPEAN WATERS:
JAPANESE DESTROYERS IN A FRENCH SEAPORT, TO DRAW SUPPLIES.

The Japanese Navy is actively co-operating with the Allies in carrying out measures to deal with the submarine menace by means of fast light-cruisers and destroyers, both in the Southern Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. It has been so engaged for some time past, and before that worked in Eastern waters with the British in safeguarding trade and transport routes. In the Mediterranean the activities of the Japanese flotillas have been particularly valuable. As has been officially recorded, a number of German

and Austrian submarines have been accounted for by them; while aid has been rendered in the case of several torpedoed vessels, the lives of whose crews have been saved by the timely appearance on the scene of Japanese patrols. For purposes of refitment and victualling, the Japanese flotillas cruising in the Western Mediterranean make use of French naval depôts and dockyards. Two of the Japanese destroyers, in port for a short spell to draw stores, etc., are shown in the photograph at a French maritime station.

WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR-TIME: GLIMPSES OF VERSATILITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 2, OFFICIAL; NOS. 3, 6, AND 7 BY ALFIERI; NO. 4 BY MORANO-PISULLI; NO. 5 BY C.N.



TO HELP THE WOUNDED: WOMEN DRIVERS AND NURSES RUSHING TO THEIR MOTOR-AMBULANCES.



WILLING AND SKILLED WORKERS: IN A WOMEN-CARPENTERS' SHOP IN FRANCE.



GIRLS AS GARDENERS: CLEANING THE LILY POND AT NEWSTEAD ABBEY.



RECEIVED BY ITALIAN ROYALTY: LADIES OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS AT THE VILLA REALE.



FOR "EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES": PRINCESS MARY PRESENTING MEDALLIONS AT RICHMOND.



THE CHILDREN'S PART: FRUIT-BOTTLING AT BREDEONS NORTON AS WORK FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

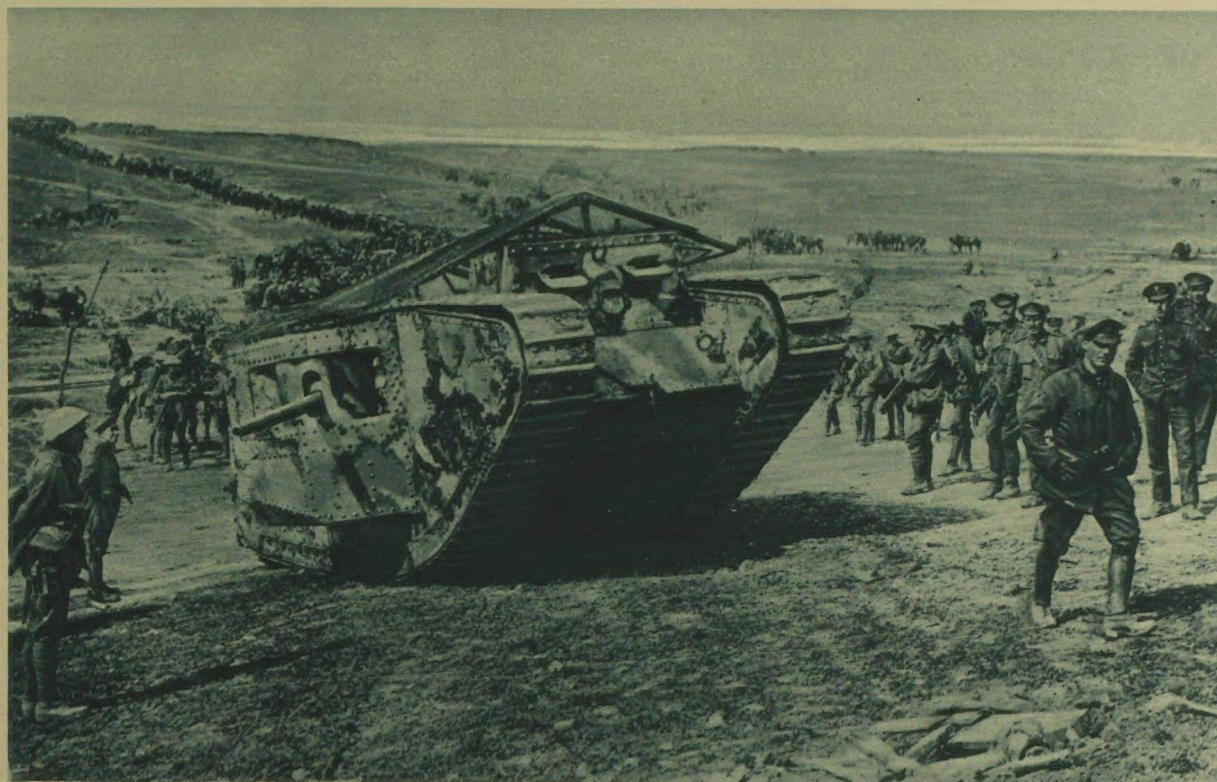


WOMEN AND GIRLS ON THEIR WAY TO WORK: A SCENE IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

Among the many exploded theories which were generally accepted before the war are those that women are invariably deficient in physical strength, and that they lack the versatility which makes masculine workers adaptable to whatsoever their hands find to do. Our photographs give ocular proof of their capability. They show, first, a number of motor drivers and nurses running energetically to their Red Cross ambulances when a train carrying wounded has been signalled, on the British West Front in France; and in the next, from the same locale, we see women working hard in a women-carpenters' workshop.—No. 3 takes us, to Newstead Abbey, Lady Markham's historic seat, where

girls are cleaning the famous Lily Pond.—In No. 4, workers for the Red Cross are being received at the Villa Reale by the Italian Crown Prince and the Princess Yolanda.—No. 5 shows Princess Mary, very pretty and girlish in her dainty white frock, who visited Richmond on July 14 to open an Exhibition of Work by the wounded soldiers in the Star and Garter Home, presenting a medallion to Mr. Barker, the Librarian, in commemoration of "exceptional services" rendered to the Home.—Nos. 6 and 7 show children fruit-bottling, and women and girls in a farm wagon on their way to take part in the demonstration, on July 14, by Women Land Workers at Bredons Norton.

BRITISH "ARTILLERIE D'ASSAUT": TANKS—ADVANCING AND AT REST.



A GOOD EXAMPLE OF "CAMOUFLAGE": A BRITISH TANK PAINTED IN MOTLEY HUES CLIMBING A HILL ON A BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.

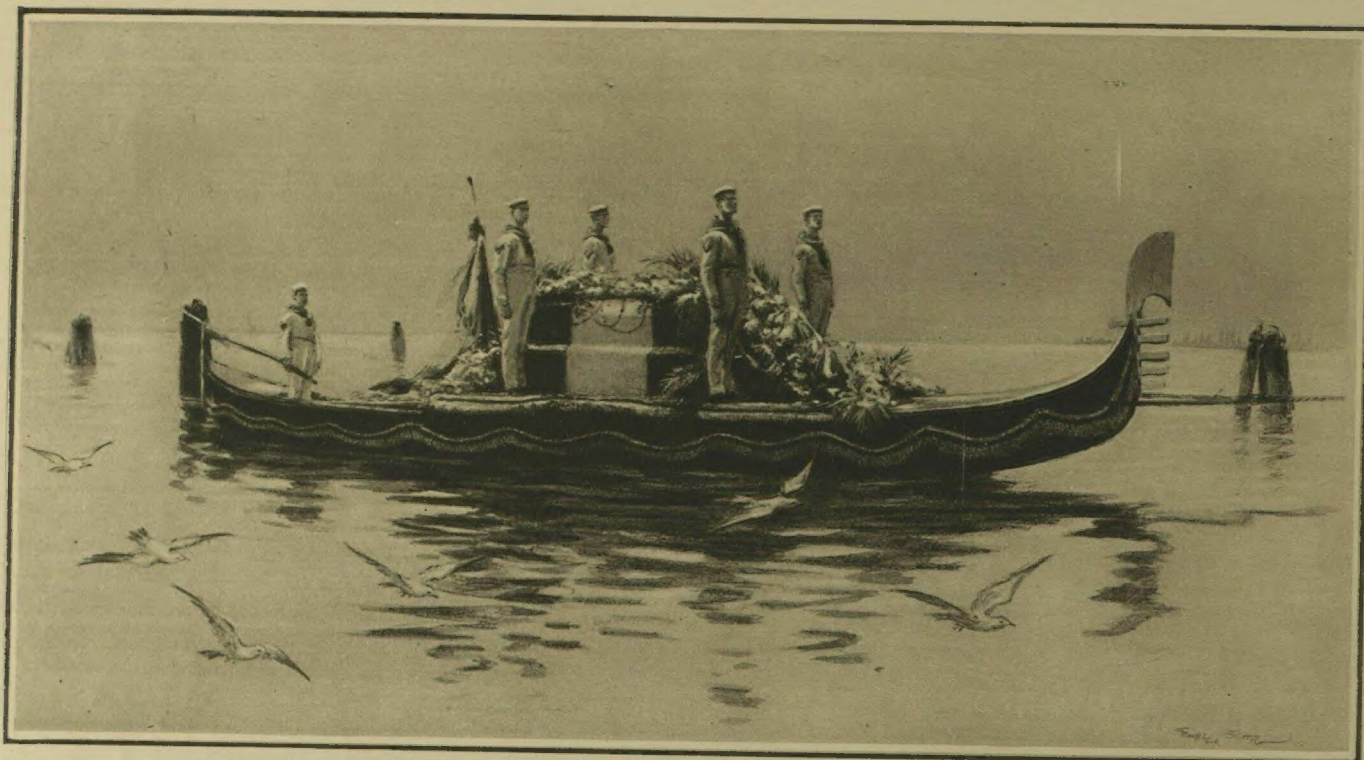


A TANK AT REST ON THE BATTLEFIELD: ONE OF OUR ARMoured MONSTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE.

The famous Tanks are now, as it were, common objects of the battlefield, and their shape has lately become familiar to Londoners from the models, made by disabled soldiers, which have been used for collecting purposes on flag days. In the above photographs, which give a particularly clear view of their outward appearance, we see the real thing on the battlefield. Describing one of the last occasions when they were in action, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "A body of [Germans] gave trouble in Huns' Walk, on the Messines Road, where there was a belt of uncut wire when the Australians arrived

there. . . . There was a great shell-fire and machine-gun fire, and the sight of that wire was disgusting. 'Leave it to me,' said a young Tank officer. 'I guess old Rattlebelly can roll that down.' He and other Tank officers were keen, even at most deadly risks, to do good work with their queer beasts alongside the Australians. . . . This one at Huns' Walk crawled along the hedge of wire and laid it flat." Other Tanks did equally valuable service in various directions. The French and American Armies have Tanks of different design, but so far, we have not heard of any German Tanks.

On the Way to the "Isle of the Tombs": A War Funeral at Venice.



BORNE UPON THE QUIET WATERS OF THE LAGOON: THE BODY OF THE FRENCH AIRMAN, SOUS-LIEUTENANT ZUBER, OF THE FRENCH AVIATION SERVICE, TAKEN TO ITS LAST RESTING-PLACE.

The heroic daring of French airmen has, from the commencement of the war, been one of the aspects of the great struggle at which "all the world wondered." Their courage had always been notorious, but their perfect skill and absolute daring in regard to personal danger have been amongst the most glorious features of the war. Italy, which has a fine air service of its own, recently marked its sense of the valour of the airmen of

France in the picturesque funeral shown in our drawing. The incident portrayed by M. Georges Scott is that of the funeral of the French airman Sous-Lieutenant Zuber, who was killed "au champ d'honneur." The coffin containing the body of the brave airman was placed upon a gondola, richly draped, and decorated with many flowers and wreaths, and towed slowly across the peaceful waters of the lagoon towards the "Ile des Tombeaux."

DRAWING BY GEORGES SCOTT. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Leaf-Screen Camouflage with an Anti-Aircraft "75"—and Masked Gunners.



VERY MUCH LIKE WHAT THE KING SAW ON THE BRITISH FRONT: A FRENCH MOTOR-MOUNTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT "75"; WITH GREENERY SCREEN AND MASKED GUNNERS.

"Camouflage" is the French military term for everything to do with artifices for concealment, and the term is in universal use all over the Western Front. In his narrative of the King's recent visit to the British front in the first week of July, Mr. Philip Gibbs speaks of the extraordinary devices of deception shown to his Majesty at a certain place. "You

can stand," he says in the same field with a howitzer and see nothing but a bank on which the wild thyme blows. . . . Trees and bushes are not what they seem." Mr. Perceval Phillips adds that "a gun may have as many effective disguises as Sherlock Holmes."—[French Official Photograph.]

THE SCENE OF A GREAT STAND: THE DUNES—BRITISH RELIEVING FRENCH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFRED



WHERE "OUR MEN FOUGHT AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS AND UNDER ANNIHILATING FIRE": BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVING TO TAKE OVER THE DUNES SECTOR NEAR NIEUPORT.



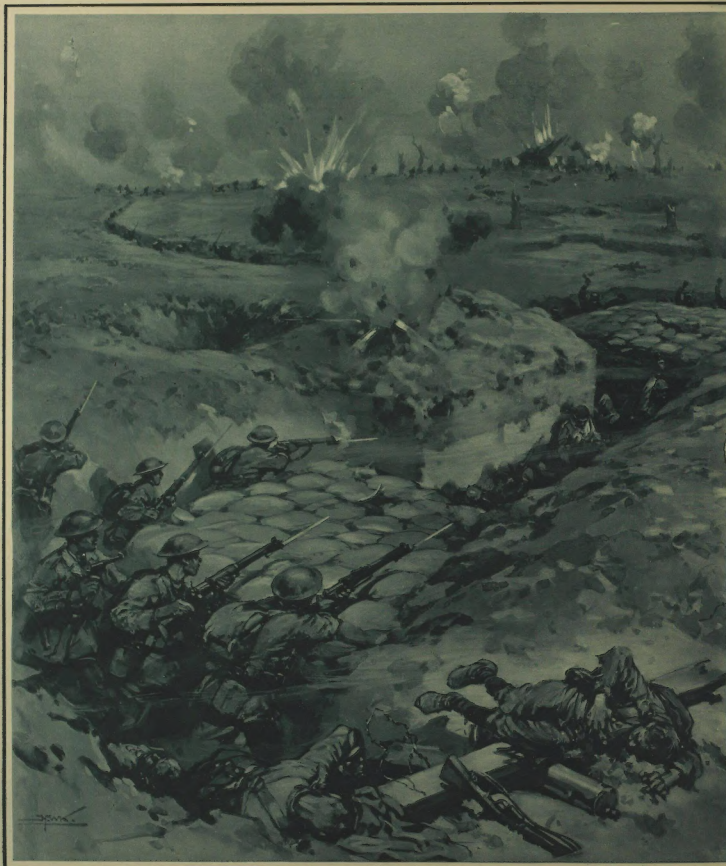
"THIS TRACT BY THE SEA IS CONSECRATED BY ONE OF THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST TRAGIC EPISODES IN THE WAR": FRENCH TROOPS LEAVING THE DUNES ON BEING RELIEVED BY THE BRITISH.

These photographs illustrate the arrival of British troops to take over from the French the coast dunes near Nieuport, where the Germans recently gained a local success and our men made a heroic resistance. The official account stated: "After a very intense bombardment lasting for 24 hours, the enemy made a determined attack on our positions on the Nieuport front yesterday evening at 7.45. Owing to the concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery-fire, the defences in the dunes sector near the coast were levelled, and this sector was isolated by the destruction of the bridges across

the River Yser. The enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions here on a front of 1400 yards, and to a depth of 600 yards, thus reaching the right bank of the River Yser near the sea." Describing the fight, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "This reverse of ours is not a great defeat. . . . What is great . . . is the way in which our men fought against overwhelming odds and under annihilating fire. . . . The men . . . were King's Royal Rifles and the Northamptons. . . . This tract by the sea is consecrated by one of the most noble and most tragic episodes in the history of this war."

TAKING A "BITE" OUT OF THE GERMAN FRONT: A

DRAWN BY H. W. KOSKOGSK FROM



COMING TO CLOSE QUARTERS WITH RIFLES AND BOMBS: A BRITISH RAIDING PARTY.

The above drawing illustrates a trench-raid carried out by British troops recently in the chalk district near Monchy. After the usual heavy bombardment by the British guns, a semicircular barrage was put up round the area selected. Sharp encounters took place on the southern flank of the sector, where a party of our infantry kept off German reinforcements of greatly superior numbers. The illustration shows an episode of the fight at a point where a supporting detachment kept down the heads of the enemy by rifle-fire at close quarters, while bombers crept round and exterminated many by lobbing bombs over the trench-parapet. In the right background is evidence of the good shooting of our 5-inch guns, in the shape of four shell-holes, nearly touching each other, which have obliterated part of a German trench. The large shell-hole in the right foreground was

TRENCH-RAID BEHIND A SEMICIRCULAR BARRAGE.

MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



UNDER COVER OF ARTILLERY FIRE, ATTACKING GERMAN TRENCHES AT MONCHY.

made by a 7½-inch howitzer, which hurled a machine-gun and killed its detachment. Many dug-outs full of Germans were hatched, heavy casualties being thus inflicted, and several prisoners were brought back to our lines. The smoke of the shells forming the British barrage is seen in the distance, that on the left having the effect of cutting off German supports trying to advance along a support-trench. Further to the right, near the four shell-holes, are the bodies of Germans blown out of their trenches (here). Closer to the foreground, in the center, is a sandbagged machine-gun, with Germans bombing from behind it. To the right of it is a chalk parapet, and on the extreme right a belt of wire entanglement in long grass. In the foreground is the British attacking party. (Drawing Copyrighted to the United States and Canada.)

WHERE THE GALLANT SERBIANS ARE FIGHTING: SCENES ON THEIR FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



ON THE SERBIAN HILLS NEAR GRUNISTA: A RUSSIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY DURING A HALT—MEN AND ANIMALS RESTING.



AT A SERBIAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' FÊTE IN THE HILLS ON THE SERBIAN MOUNTAIN FRONT: A CHORUS OF RUSSIAN SINGERS.

The heroic and much-tried Serbian Armies, fighting for the deliverance of their country, are located on a mountainous front among their native crags where they perform feats that emulate those of the Alpini. Take, for example, the following account of one such exploit, written recently by a "Times" correspondent with the Serbian Army: "A small party of our men to-day stormed and carried a most precipitous height crowned with trenches and manned by hundreds of Bulgarians. Even our staff officers are lost

in wonder at this performance, the approach to the height being almost sheer precipice. From the top of the height the defenders, being unable to fire, hurled down rocks and grenades." Strong counter-attacks were repelled, and the writer continues: "Our losses, as usual, were very slight, thanks to the Serbian mode of assault. The approach of the Serbs is cat-like. They steal up in ones, twos, and threes from all sides, and at the given signal, they leap together and forward with a startling yell."

CAPTORS OF 30,363 PRISONERS IN ELEVEN DAYS: RUSSIA'S CHIEFS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL KORNILOFF BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



"I SHALL NOT ALLOW ANY COUNTER-REVOLUTION": GENERAL BRUSILOFF, RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
(INSET) GENERAL KORNILOFF, CAPTOR OF THE FORTIFIED BRIDGE-HEAD AND DNIESTER CROSSING AT HALICZ.

General Brusilov was known throughout the Russian Army before the war as a brilliant cavalry leader and tactician of exceptional attainments, as proved at army manoeuvres. He made his name known throughout the world in dramatic fashion—at one stroke—by his series of sweeping victories in June and July 1916. General Brusilov took up his advance this summer exactly where he had to break it off in 1916 owing to failure of support in High Quarters, as he himself explained. His present irruption into the Austro-German lines in Galicia has opened full of the highest promise, as shown by the recorded captures of the first eleven days of July. These amounted to 30,363 prisoners,

in addition to a large number of guns, stated to amount to "the armament of an army corps." General Brusilov's decision of character is seen in these words of his to his army: "In the presence of the War Minister, I have taken the oath as Commander-in-Chief to serve the Russian democracy and declare there cannot be counter-revolutions. . . . Everyone must concentrate his whole will and brain to fulfil his duty towards serving the country." General Kornilov is one of General Brusilov's army group leaders. His victory in an adjoining sector of the Russian front materially widened the gap in the enemy's line made by the Commander-in-Chief's earlier break-through.



BRITISH ARTISTS WORKING IN UNISON TO RECORD BRITAIN'S EFFORTS AND IDEAS

As we had occasion to note in our last issue, when we gave a lithograph entitled "On Munitions: Dangerous Work—Packing T.N.T.," the first attempt has been made. The collection as a whole, which is to be seen at the Fine Art Society's, 148, New Bond Street, represents

LITHOGRAPH BY CHARLES P.

A CLAUSEN WAR-PICTURE: A VERY INTERESTING LITHOGRAPH.

LITHOGRAPH BY GEORGE CLAUSEN, R.A. COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.



ONE OF THE LITHOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING BRITAIN'S EFFORTS AND IDEALS IN THE GREAT WAR:

GEORGE CLAUSEN'S "MAKING GUNS: THE FURNACE."

We reproduce above another of the war lithographs now on exhibition at the Fine Art Society's, New Bond Street, referred to on the double-page preceding this and in a note in this issue. Mr. Clausen contributes altogether six lithographs in black and white, and a lithograph in colour, "The Reconstruction of Belgium"—the former in the section of

"Britain's Efforts in the Great War"; the second in the section of "Britain's Ideals." Mr. Clausen's contributions are the more interesting from the fact that most know him best by his sunny landscapes and interiors. He became an R.A. in 1908. The contrast between his two methods argues a fine versatility.

BRITAIN'S OLD ALLY IN THE FIELD WITH THE BRITISH: PORTUGUESE AT THE FRONT AND AT GAS-DRILL.

DANIEL O'BRIEN

HUTCHINGS



WEARING STEEL HELMETS AND BEHIND A WELL-CONSTRUCTED PARAPET: PORTUGUESE TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES.



CLEARING A TRENCH DURING BAYONET-DRILL: TRAINING.



PORTUGUESE TROOPS AT AN INFANTRY SCHOOL.



THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: STRETCHER-BEARERS ON DUTY IN THE TRENCHES.



PRACTICE IN THE USE OF GAS-MASKS OF THE "BOX" TYPE: PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS ENTERING A GAS-TRENCH.



VERY NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THEIR PORTUGUESE AT



CASUALTIES FROM GERMAN POISON-GAS: A GAS-SCHOOL.



WITH MARKS THAT PROTECTED THEM FROM THE FUMES: PORTUGUESE COMING OUT OF A GAS-CHAMBER AT THE GAS-SCHOOL.

Portugal is the oldest of our Allies, and for some time now her Army has been represented on the British front by a very efficient expeditionary force, under General Fernando Tamagnin, which has been entrusted with holding a certain sector of the line. "They are on the left of trench with the British troops, who have learned as from the general experience of "Tany," short for "Antennae," the first form which it took. The Portuguese have already proved their fine fighting qualities, and many of them have shed their blood for the Allied cause. Their casualties up to June 21 were officially stated in Parliament at Lisbon as: 41 killed; 258 wounded; 133 gassed; and 14 missing. These figures show the importance of the training in the use of gas-masks which they have undergone at the front, as well as in other methods of trench-warfare. "They are . . .

thoroughly schooled," writes a "Times" correspondent, "very eager to learn the new-fangled fighting ways, and are unusually hard-working. . . . That the Portuguese should have had a good deal to learn when they came is not surprising, for we and the French have been learning for three years, and the Germans no less. . . . During the bitter winter the men, coming from a sunny country, had a trying time, and there was in the early days much sickness, both among the troops and among the horses. Crops and better weather have, however, rectified that. . . . There is every prospect of the Portuguese continuing to prove themselves an increasingly valuable element in the Allies on this front. The men are keen, sound soldiers, and their moral to-day is excellent."

"VIVE LA GUERRE!" M. VENIZELOS AT THE FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A.



WITH GENERAL DANGIS AND ADMIRAL CONDOURIOTIS: M. VENIZELOS INSPECTING TROOPS AT THE FRONT IN MACEDONIA.



THE GREEK NATIONAL TRIUMVIRATE AT THE FRONT IN MACEDONIA: AT AN INSPECTION OF THE SANITARY CORPS.



GENERAL RÉGNAULT.



(1) M. VENIZELOS; (2) ADMIRAL CONDOURIOTIS; (3) GEN. DANGIS; (4) GEN. RÉGNAULT (FRENCH ARMY); (5) GEN. CHRISTODOULOS (COMMANDING THE GREEK DIVISION); (6) COL. MAZARAKIS (CHIEF OF STAFF).



M. VENIZELOS.



M. VENIZELOS AT THE FRONT IN MACEDONIA: A DISTINGUISHED GROUP NEAR THE LINES HELD BY GREEK TROOPS.



NOW PREMIER AND MINISTER OF WAR: M. VENIZELOS, WITH GENERAL DANGIS, RECEIVING A REPORT FROM A GREEK OFFICER AT THE FRONT.

In the Government which he formed on his arrival in Athens, M. Venizelos assumed the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of War, while Admiral Condouriotis was appointed Minister of Marine. These two leaders and General Danglis had become known as the Greek National Triumvirate. They are here seen at the front in Macedonia, with General Régnault, of the French Army; General Christodoulos, of Kavala fame, commanding the Greek Division; and Chief of Staff, Colonel Mazarakis. M. Venizelos said recently to a French interviewer: "The people understand that sacrifices will be demanded of them,

and with the cry, 'Vive la Guerre!' the people will support me in my task. . . . The task is a formidable one. Everything has got to be done—the reorganisation of the Army, the re-establishment of the country's finances, and the restoration of the economic life of the land. . . . Strong in the support of Great Britain and France, we shall achieve our task. The internal situation is good. Our young King possesses all the attributes which become a constitutional monarch, and is preparing to walk in the footsteps of King George."

WITH ITS CREDENTIALS ATTACHED: LIEUT. NUNGESSER'S CAP AT AUCTION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



ALSATIAN COSTUMES AT THE AUCTION OF A FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN'S CAP: A "LOT" THAT FETCHED £100 FOR THE RED CROSS ON FRANCE'S DAY.

The service cap of the famous French airman, Lieutenant Nungesser, was sold by auction at the Royal Automobile Club on July 14 (France's Day) for the benefit of the Croix Rouge. The auctioneer was Mr. Oscar Th. Masterman Smith, who is a native of Strassburg, Alsace, and an M.A. of Cambridge. Some ladies in Alsatian costume are seen standing by. Attached to the cap is a document, bearing the seal of the French Consul-General in London, testifying to its authenticity. Describing the sale, the "Daily Telegraph" says: "They told how the other day he [*i.e.*, Lieut. Nungesser] had brought down his forty-sixth aeroplane, and the bidding started at £20. Before Lieut. Nungesser

could have got up to meet his forty-seventh foe it had jumped to £35. 'But how it must have frightened the Germans—this cap, when they saw it coming,' said the auctioneer. The price jumped to £50. Then it 'climbed steeply' to £75. 'It will be a mascot to you, as it has been to him—wounded twice, and still fighting,' said the auctioneer again. 'Eighty,' replied a ready voice. 'Why not £100?' said Mr. Masterman Smith. 'It's a round bid.' It was, and the cap changed hands at that figure." Lieutenant Nungesser himself arranged to arrive in London on the 15th, and to visit the Overseas Club.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

TRANSPORT IN MESOPOTAMIA: CAMELS CROSSING THE TIGRIS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



AN INDIAN ARMY CAMEL SUPPLY-COLUMN FOLLOWING SIR STANLEY MAUDE'S ADVANCE: PASSING OVER A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE TIGRIS, AT BAGHDAD, WITHIN THE CITY.

The camel pack-train followed Sir Stanley Maude's army as it approached Baghdad at a short distance in rear, all the time keeping well up with the movements of the troops as they fought their way until the last battle placed the city at our disposal. One of its sections, with soldier drivers and soldier escort, is seen here crossing the Tigris within the city limits, over a temporary pontoon bridge. In previous issues we have given views of the old Turkish bridge of boats at Baghdad, which is a very different-looking structure,

native boats of many sizes and different shapes being employed as the floating supports of that bridge, which also has hand-railings all along. Camels move at a steady pace of from two to two and a-half miles an hour, their stride measuring, curiously, for full-grown animals, exactly one yard. On the flat Mesopotamian plain along the Kut-Ctesiphon-Baghdad caravan road on the eastern bank of the Tigris used by our transport, fully laden camels can carry upwards of 420 lb., and cover twenty miles a day.

*'To CURE—is the Voice of the Past.
To PREVENT—is the Divine Whisper of the Present.*



INDOOR WORKERS.

When brainwork, nerve strain, and lack of exercise make you feel languid—tired—"blue"—
a little

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

in a glass of cold water will clear your head and tone your nerves.

This world-famous natural aperient for over 40 years has been the standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, impure blood and indigestion.

It is pleasant and convenient to take, gentle in action, positive in results. The safest and most dependable digestive regulator.

It is *not* from what a man swallows, but from what he digests *that* the blood is made, and remember that the first act of digestion is chewing the food *thoroughly*, and that it is only through doing so that you can reasonably expect a good digestion.

Unsuitable food and eating between meals are a main cause of indigestion, &c., because introducing a fresh mass of food into the mass already partly dissolved arrests the healthy action of the stomach, and causes the food first received to lie until incipient fermentation takes place.

A Judicious Rule.—"1st, Restrain your appetite, and get always up from the table with a desire to eat more. 2nd, *Do not touch anything that does not agree with your stomach, be it most agreeable to the palate.*" These rules have been adopted in principle by all dieticians of eminence, and we recommend their use.

'A LITTLE at the RIGHT TIME, is better than Much and Running Over at the Wrong.'

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' IS SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Naval or
Military
Catalogues
Post Free.



THE BURFRON

IN the past, no matter how water-tight the material of a weather-proof was, the openings between the button-holes and the loose flaps below the bottom button were always the weak points.

The *raison d'être* of THE BURFRON is to obviate these disadvantages, and to ensure increased powers of protection by new methods of design and fastening.

THE BURFRON winds round the figure without leaving openings anywhere to admit wet or wind, and is held together securely by a button at the neck.

A belt adds two advantages; (1) it snugs the coat down in cold, blustering weather; and (2) gives it a smart Service appearance.

For the mounted Officer THE BURFRON has no equal. When on horse-back, its specially designed front forms a splendid riding-apron that is always in position to prevent water reaching the knees, thighs and saddle.

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for France, or the Far East, can obtain at Burberrys, Uniforms in suitable materials, and every detail of equipment.

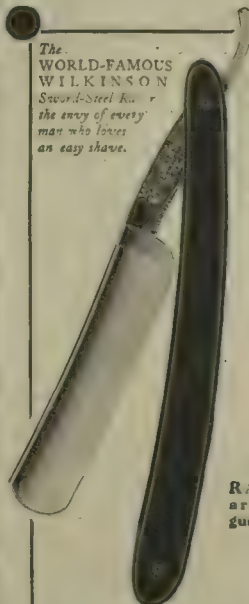
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Warms in 24 days FREE OF CHARGE.

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WILKINSON
Sword-Steel Razor
the envy of every
man who loves
an easy shave.



3 in. Round Point.—Made
from our Special Steel,
and Ground, Hardened and
Tempered by Special Process.

We
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RAZORS,
SHAVERS,
SWORDS,
GUNS,
PISTOLS,
CAMP
EQUIPMENT,
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KNIVES, &c.

Anticipate

the "After-the-War" rush
by
PLACING ORDERS NOW

THE output of our famous WILKINSON Sword-Steel Razors has been largely restricted through war requirements. We feel the time has arrived when factors and retailers should be placing their orders for "after-the-War" delivery, and we invite such orders, to be executed in strict rotation as received, while every effort will be made to meet sample orders limited output.

These
RAZORS
are fully
guaranteed



THE PALL MALL

7-Day Safety Shaver, in Best
Leather Case. Extra Blades may
be obtained for the "Pall Mall" Safety
Razor. The blades are *solid*, therefore most
suitable for stiff beards and tender skins.

THE WILKINSON SWORD
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T. H. RANDOLPH, Managing Director.

LITERATURE.

"The Way of Peace."

Mr. H. Fielding-Hall, whose "Soul of a People," with its highly poetic view of the Burmese, created an impression that has not quite faded after many years, wrote shortly before his death a review of world conditions entitled "The Way of Peace" (Hurst and Blackett). Like everything this skilled writer has given us, it is delightful and persuasive prose, but, alas! it is very largely a plea for perfection, and may be said to address itself to the cold analyst as little more than expositions of the obvious. The book is the utterance of a graceful writer, who assured us that if we all did our duty, and made the best of our opportunities, the evils of government and conduct would tend to disappear, and we should end by recovering a lost joy of life and human brotherhood. This is all quite true, but Mr. Fielding-Hall was forcing an open door. "Who denies it," as Mrs. Sarah Gamp remarked to Mrs. Betsy Pig, "if all the world pondered the Psalm, and followed the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, there would be no wars, no poverty, no distress. The trouble is that they will not do so, nor could Mr. Fielding-Hall persuade them to this desirable end. His analysis of existing conditions is sufficiently acute to be worth attention; his plea for village communities and local government is attractive, but there is a certain narrowness of outlook everywhere, culminating in the last pages, where he says that the new England of his imagining will not tolerate immigrants! If anyone considers the history of England since the days of the Heptarchy, he will surely realise that much of our varied strength and national resource is due to successive tides of immigration. Mr. Fielding-Hall's last book will be read with interest—just tribute to his powers as a writer—but hardly with profit. It is an essay on the world by a man who remained as far as possible outside it.

Sacred Tales of India.

"There is not a week in the year," says Mr. D. N. Neogi in his preface to "Sacred Tales of India" (Macmillan), "which does not bring with it some holy festival." He is writing of the life of the pious Hindu. Women have no part to play in these *pujahs*; but in place of them, they perform special ceremonies of whose origin nothing is known. With all these observances there is a story of the gods and goddesses, simple tales with a moral attached

charm of their own that translation has not been able to characterize. Very many, and I suppose they have no really dramatic moments and no real thrill, yet they succeed in a measure often denied to more ambitious efforts in suggesting the mentality of those for whom they are primarily intended. We look through them into the inner life of a kindly and credulous womanhood, and are conscious of something very fresh and charming, the fragrance of an older and simpler world. Mr. Neogi's book, well printed on good paper and published at two shillings, should appeal strongly to Anglo-Indians and hardly less to students of folk-lore.



THE FLOWER-GIRLS' TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE DEAD: PRINCESS BEATRICE AT ST. CLEMENT DAVES CHURCH. Princess Beatrice recently unveiled the War Shrine given by flower-girls of Covent Garden and the Strand in memory of soldiers fallen in the war. The Princess passed between a guard of honour formed by flower-girls carrying baskets of beautiful blossoms. Princess Beatrice was met at the church gate by the Rev. W. Pennington Bickford, son-in-law of the late Rev. Mr. Pennington, the former Rector, who did so much kindly work in the district in his day. The shrine is a massive cross, 11 ft. high, bearing a triptych on which are inscribed 650 names.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

to most of them. These stories are popular in the zenanas, but hitherto they do not appear to have been collected in popular form for the general public. Presented by Mr. Neogi without any special literary grace, they have a

to have reared there a magic stronghold. Within living memory Windsor has been the home successively of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George; and in its domain the first two lie buried, as also does Charles I.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

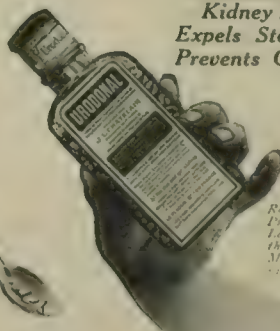
CHOSEN TO GIVE THE ROYAL HOUSE ITS NEW NAME: WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE King's happy decision to adopt "the House of Windsor" as the new territorial name of the Royal Family has renewed interest in the grand old Castle which for so many centuries has been the country palace of the British Sovereign. Throughout the Empire it is felt that his Majesty could not have chosen a more appropriate title. As a souvenir of the occasion, we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, with this number, a Special Supplement consisting of a photograph of the Castle taken from the Thames, and reproduced specially. It shows the whole magnificent range of buildings as seen from the river, with the great tower in the centre, surmounted by the Royal Standard, indicating the presence of the King, and further to the right St. George's Chapel and the famous Curlew Tower. The history of Windsor Castle dates back to William the Conqueror, who built a fortress there, and legend carries its traditions back to King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, for whom Merlin is fabled

URODONAL

Dissolves Uric Acid.

RHEUMATISM.
GOUT.
GRAVEL.
NEURALGIA.
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ARTERIO-
SCLEROSIS.
OBESITY.
ACIDITY.



Eliminates Urea.
Stimulates the
Kidney Functions.
Expels Stones.
Prevents Gravel.

Recommended by
Prof. Lancereaux,
Late President of the
Academy of
Medicine, Paris,
in his "Traité
a Goutte."

MEDICAL OPINION.

"URODONAL is unrivalled as a remedy for uric acid. It produces the beneficial effect of such a cure; and is even an excellent substitute for such cures, when circumstances prevent a gouty subject from availing himself of the advantages of a sojourn in one of the renowned 'spas.'"

"Moreover, a tablespoonful of URODONAL dissolved in a quart of plain, mineral or table water, yields an excellent beverage, which may be taken alone or diluted with wine, beer, or cider. There is not the least danger of intolerance, even to the most sensitive, even after prolonged and almost continuous use of URODONAL."—Dr. MOREL, Paris Medical Faculty, Late Physician to the Military, Naval and Colonial Hospitals.



A course of URODONAL should be taken every month, or at other longer intervals, dissolved in half a tumbler of water thrice daily between meals.

Chronic sufferers from uric acid complaints should also take URODONAL as a table water, by dissolving one tablespoonful in a quart of water, and drinking the solution either pure, or diluted with wine, cider, whiskey, etc. This retards the formation of uric acid crystals, and is beneficial to general health. TRY IT!

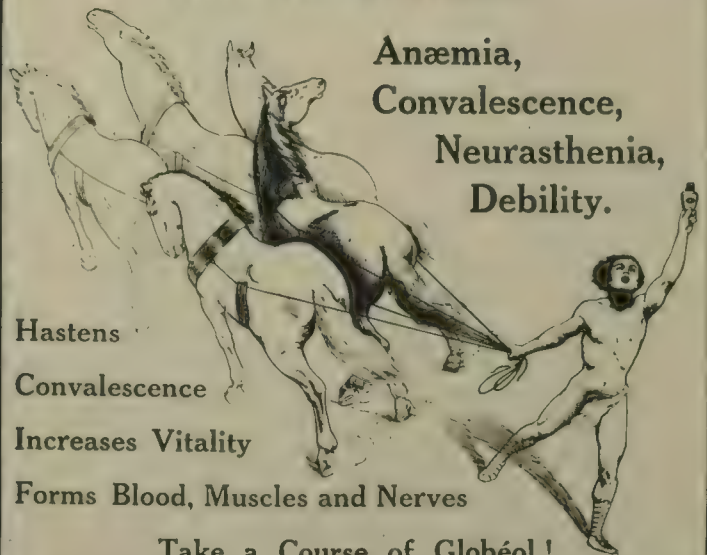
URODONAL, prices 5s. & 12s. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, from the British and Colonial Agents, HEPPELLETS, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, from whom also can be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."

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Convalescence,
Neurasthenia,
Debility.



Hastens
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Increases Vitality
Forms Blood, Muscles and Nerves

Take a Course of Globéol!

Medical Opinion:

"I can state positively that Globéol considerably curtails the period of convalescence. Generally speaking, it may be said to represent the standard specific for all diseases due to poverty of blood. It is a first-class tonic, and, unlike other agents of this nature, its action is constant. This is why we prescribe Globéol to a great number of our patients, inasmuch as this medicament presents no contra-indication, and is an effective means of combating poorness of blood."

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Bird's Nutritious Custard

is as delicate and refined as cream for serving with all kinds of stewed fruit. With this and every form of boiled pudding, it is delicious, and goes far to replace the War-time lack of sweetening.—Sold in pkts, boxes and large tins.

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To COOL and REFRESH

your skin in hot weather, prevent Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Redness and Roughness of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, you should always use, two or three times a day, the last thing at night and again in the morning.

Rowland's Kalydor

This Royalty-Patronised Specific is distinguished for its extremely Bland, Pacifying, and soothing effect on the skin, while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all cutaneous visitation.

The Radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms render it indispensable to every toilet. It is warranted free from all mineral, lead, or poisonous ingredients. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and Rowlands', 67, Hatton Garden, in 2/3, 4/6, and 8/6 bottles.

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SCHOOL OF
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Invalids Enjoy

Benger's Food. Letters from doctors and nurses continually voice the gratitude of patients for it. Invalid after invalid writes to say:—"It is the one Food of which they never tire."

The ease with which

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

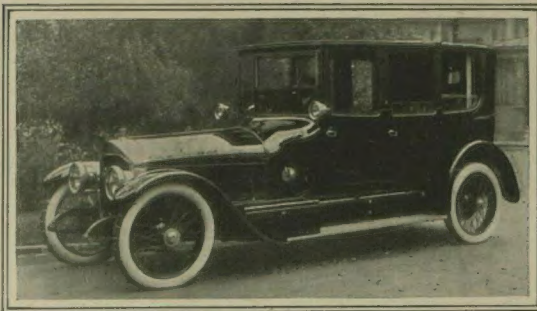
Keeping Down
Motoring Costs.

In these times, when we are not only restricted in the amount of petrol we are allowed to use, even though our cars may be engaged on business directly connected with the war, and when the cost of everything has gone up hundreds per cent. above pre-war prices, it is more than ever desirable that the motorist should make sure of getting the maximum of efficiency out of the car. It is an undoubted fact that many cars waste as much as they use. Sometimes this is due to simple carelessness, but often it is the result of pure ignorance on the part of the owner of what to do and how to do it. Possibly the most serious matter to-day is that of fuel-consumption. Some weeks ago I detailed the results of certain engine-tests, carried out in America, and pointed out the method of securing maximum fuel-efficiency, all other things being equal. But this question of engine-efficiency has much more in it than the mere adjustment of the carburetter. To get the most out of the limited quantity of fuel available now, all moving parts of the car must be working properly. The brakes should be perfectly free; there should be no tendency to slipping of the clutch; engine free from carbon; and the exhaust-pipe and silencer kept clear and clean. It is essential that there should be no loss of fuel through leaking valves or weak valve-springs; the valve caps, sparking-plugs and compression-cocks, where the latter are fitted, should be provided with sound washers and screwed properly home so that there is no loss of compression.

In driving, to ensure that there is no waste of fuel, the ignition should be advanced as far as possible without causing "knock," or a perceptible falling-off in power. The plug points should be adjusted so that they are not more than a millimetre apart, and should be kept clean, to obviate loss through misfiring, and the contact-breaker points and distributor should be kept clean and properly adjusted.

A Question
of Definition.

When does a motor-cycle become a car? This question has arisen out of a case in which the Auto-Cycle Union has interested itself, and in which a lad of under



A HANDSOME NAPIER CAR: SPECIALLY BUILT FOR A MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.

This 30-35-h.p. six-cylinder Napier car has a very handsome landaulette body built by the Cunard Motor and Carriage Company, the colour being a new shade of subdued maroon. Cars of this type are in high favour with the Russian Headquarter Staffs, and are reliable and efficient even under most adverse conditions. Messrs. Napier's showrooms are at 14, New Burlington Street, W.



MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN SCOTLAND: INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR.

The Prime Minister is seen in our photograph inspecting the guard of honour, on his recent visit to Scotland, just prior to entering his Daimler car for the return journey.

seventeen was fined by the Blackburn magistrates for driving a "motor-car," the vehicle being a motor-cycle and side-car combination. Apparently the Bench came to the conclusion that the combination was a "motor-car" within the meaning of the Act, and the defendant seems to have been fined under the clause which precludes a person of under seventeen years of age from holding a licence to drive a car. The case was somewhat complicated by the fact that the defendant actually held such a licence, which, it was said, was issued to him in error, his application being merely for a licence to drive a motor-cycle, for which the minimum age is fourteen. His counsel informed the magistrates that it was the intention of the defence to have the licence put right, and then to invite another prosecution—with a view, no doubt, to testing the magisterial definition of the vehicle. On the face of it, it seems as though the definition was questionable, since the Motor-Car Act and the Orders issued in relation to it are clear enough as to the difference between a "motor-car" and a "motor-cycle." The ordinary side-car combination is certainly the latter in the eyes of the law, and it will be interesting to see what happens in the case under notice. Without being in possession of all the facts, it is obviously impossible to say definitely who is right in this present case, since so much depends on the weight and other characteristics of the offending vehicle; but there is no possible doubt about the general principles of the definitions.

An Air-Washer
for the Car.

The latest notion is a device for washing the air before it passes through the carburetter into the engine. Needless to say, it is an American invention, and seems to be a good thing. Probably two-thirds of the wear on the internal moving parts of the motor is due to dust and grit sucked in through the carburetter, and which it is the purpose of this "air-washer" to keep out. Without attempting any detailed description, it may be said that the essence of the device is a small water-tank, and the air, on its way to the carburetter, is compelled to pass through the water, which separates all foreign matter from it and ensures that nothing but pure air can pass to the motor.

W. W.



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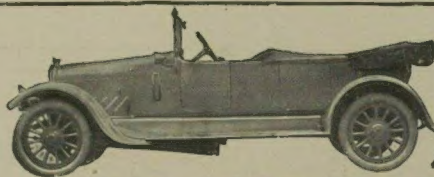
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For children who are naturally delicate, or who are inclined to outgrow their strength.

Pleasant to the Taste. Children like it.

In bottles, 1/9, 2/6 and 4/6, of all Chemists.

SQUIRE & SONS, Ltd., The King's Chemists,
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THE LURE OF THE ROAD.

WITH the close of hostilities and the return of normal life, the old lure of the road which was wont to take one out of oneself will emerge: over the hills, the valleys, the woodland, and the moor, into the old-world towns, amid towering citadels and overhanging casements. Motoring will return unopposed, the most pleasant and popular outdoor sport. When that day dawns YOU will want an Austin—the new 20 h.p. Austin, a model which a season of war service will have helped to plan.

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Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

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Petrol Economy with the

CLAUDEL HOBSON CARBURETTER PROVED!

Read this extract from the "Commercial Motor," 8th March:

"Very many American convoys were consuming an average of 52 litres per 100 kilom., while the French lorries averaged from 30 to 32 litres. It was therefore decided to scrap the American carburetter in favour of one of French make. AFTER A PUBLIC COMPETITION, CLAUDEL-HOBSON SECURED THE CONTRACT."

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TOWELS.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask border, 22 by 38 ins., 17/11; 24 by 40 ins., 25/11; 25 by 42 ins., 33/- per doz.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The R. & C. Gents' Khaki Handkerchiefs, 1/10 and 2/10 per doz. Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in fashionable narrow hems, 2/10, 3/3, 3/10 per doz.

Write for our Summer Sale Catalogue describing numerous Genuine Bargains in every description of Linen Goods. Sent post free upon application.

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Fringed Huck Towels, damask border, 20 by 40 ins., 19/6; 24 by 42 ins., 22/-, 23/6, 31/11 per doz.

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Assuming that you have no organic disease, there is not an old worn-out nerve-cell in your body that cannot be gradually transformed into a healthy new one, brimful of vital energy, if only you take Sanatogen regularly for a sufficient period.

That is a physiological fact, and one deserving your serious consideration.

Let Sanatogen Help Nature to Renovate Your Nervous System

It is Nature, working in the mysterious laboratories of your body, who performs the miracle. All we claim for Sanatogen is that it has been proved to be the best and most powerful means of assisting her to do this.

From every cupful of Sanatogen you swallow, Nature quickly extracts and conveys to your nerve cells the *principal elements* of which they themselves are composed—but in larger quantities, and in a purer and more concentrated form, than you could otherwise obtain them.

Out of this rich abundance of assimilable protoplasm the nerve-cells literally re-build themselves, in accordance with the natural laws of cellular renewal; and this is true, not of the nerve-cells alone, but of every cell in your body.

Give it a Thorough Trial.

That the process described above does really take place is beyond question. Not only has it been proved by the most exhaustive metabolic tests: its various stages have actually been seen and studied under the microscope by one of the most eminent living scientists.

(Indeed, one famous authority even goes so far as to state that, if an excess of Sanatogen is taken, additional cells are formed where these are needed; but we do not make this claim, as it has not been satisfactorily established).

Add to this laboratory evidence the written testimony of 18,000 physicians—not to mention that of countless patients—and you will

realise, if you have a mind open to conviction, that Sanatogen's claim to cause these vital changes in your nervous system is at least worthy of a thorough personal test.

Begin that test to-day. Buy a tin of Sanatogen at your chemist's—from 1/9 to 9/6—and determine to take it regularly, three times a day, for several weeks in succession. It will cost you only sixpence a day, and its cumulative effects will soon convince you that, if you persevere with Sanatogen, you need not be handicapped by weak impaired nerves, but can exchange them, as it were, for the sort of nerves you have always desired—strong, calm, vigorous, and well-controlled.

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You'll never realise the wonderful value of Antexema in skin illness till you try it. That is why we urge every skin sufferer to procure a bottle of Antexema and prove its extraordinary virtues. You may have had eczema, either in its dry, weeping, or scaly form for years—Antexema will rid you of it. You may be so tormented by skin trouble that you are wretched all day and sleepless at night—Antexema will instantly soothe away all irritation. Pimples or a facial rash may so disfigure you that you are ashamed to meet your friends, and your business chances are injured. Antexema will give your skin complaint immediate notice to quit. If you are made miserable by a bad leg or bad hands, that all else has failed to cure, Antexema will for ever free you from discomfort.

Do your duty to your skin and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Co., Timothy White's, and Lewis and Burrows', at 1s. 3d. and 3s., or direct post free in plain wrapper, 1s. 6d. and 3s., from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. 1. Also throughout India, Australasia, Canada, Africa and Europe. Start your cure at once.



A message to Mothers

Get the Claxton Ear-Cap and let your child wear it in the nursery, and during sleep, and any tendency to outstanding ears will soon be corrected. Easy and comfortable in wear. Keeps hair from tangling during sleep, and promotes breathing through the nose. The Claxton Ear-Cap gently moulds the cartilages while they are soft and pliable. *Made in rose-pink in 21 sizes. Send order direct, giving measurements round head just above ears, and over head from lobe to lobe of ears, to I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. 1, and enclose remittance of 4/-. Also obtainable from chemists, stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, D. H. Evans & Co., John Barker & Co., Ltd., Garrold's, Woolland Bros., and other Ladies' Outfitters.

WAR LITHOGRAPHS.

(See Illustrations.)

THE very soul of the war is to be read in the set of sixty-six brilliant lithographs published by the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, W., the work of eighteen artists who are famous: Eric Kennington; Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.; George Clausen, R.A.; Muirhead Bone, C. R. W. Nevinson, Charles Pears, A. S. Hartrick, A.R.W.S.; William Rothenstein, Claude Shepperson, A.R.W.S., who illustrate "Britain's Efforts" in the Great War; and Ernest Jackson; Charles Shannon, A.R.A.; Maurice Greiffenhagen, A.R.A.; George Clausen, A.R.A., R.W.S.; Edmund Dulac, R.W.S.; Professor G. Moira, William Rothenstein, Charles Ricketts, Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A.; William Nicholson, Edmund J. Sullivan, A.R.W.S.; and Augustus John, who, in the Second Series, illustrate "Britain's Ideals." The artists have been inspired by their great subject, and it is possible in studying their work to understand what has been succinctly summed up as the patriotism which "loves the blare of trumpets and drums, glittering coats and the pomp and circumstance of alarm and excursions," and also to feel something of the tenderness and skill of the healers, which, with the glow of patriotism, go far to sanctify the struggle and atone for its inevitable horrors. Some reproductions are given in this issue.

In these days, when portraits often gain a mournful interest which makes them priceless to the bereaved friends of the subjects, Messrs. Elliott and Fry, the well-known photographers, of 55-56, Baker Street, W., have issued an illustrated little price list of various forms of their artistic productions, which they will send to applicants. Crayon and pastel drawings are included in the list.

An ideal situation for a hospital, opposite Golder's Hill Park, and looking over Hampstead Heath, has been commandeered by the War Office as a site for the Allies' Hospital Benevolent Society. There is room for the erection of hospital huts to hold two men, and they could be filled to-day with men discharged from the Army, maimed and crippled, who could be cured if only they could be treated by special appliances, electricity, massage, whirling baths, etc. The greater number of these crippled and semi-paralysed men are skilled workmen, and if cured they could take their places once more in the ranks of skilled labour. Funds are urgently needed for the installation of the hospital, the idea of which originated with the Allies' Hospital Benevolent Society, founded by the employees of the Orchestral Company, New Bond Street, and donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., at the Office of the Society, 135-7, New Bond Street, W.1.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J. C. GARDNER (Toronto).—A corrected version appeared in a subsequent issue.

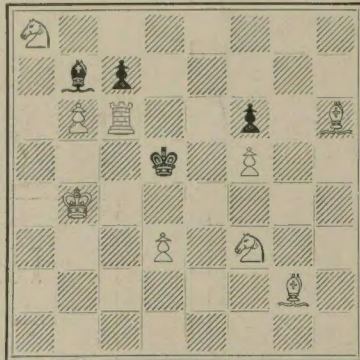
G. L. GOLBOLE (Radhanpur, India).—An elementary work on the game would teach you the notation of the board in a few hours.

F. G. ALLEN (Malta).—Unfortunately the Draughts problem is of no service to us. We cannot write by post.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3760.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 4th Any move
2. Q, R, or Kt mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3763.—By J. S. WESLEY.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3756 received from J. C. Gardner (Toronto), G. L. Golbole (Radhanpur, India), and M. F. Soonawalla (Nagpur, India); of No. 3758 from W. T. Rubell (California), J. B. Camara (Madira), and A. Hutchinson (Colombia); of No. 3761 from Rev. J. Christie (Birmingham), T. A. Truscott (Forest Gate), Captain Challinor (Great Yarmouth), and J. M. Roberts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3762 received from G. Sorrie (Stonehaven), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), J. Fowler, J. S. Forbes (Brighton), H. Grassett Baldwin (Farnham), and Rev. J. Christie.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a match for the captaincy of the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Messrs. SCHROEDER and PERKINS.

(Ray Lopez)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles Kt takes P
6. P to Q 4th P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
8. P takes P B to K 3rd
9. P to B 3rd Kt to B 4th

There is some authority for this move, but the great balance of opinion favours B to Q B 4th, which at once brings another piece into action, and enables Black to Castle speedily.

10. B to B 2nd B to Kt 5th
11. R to K 5th P to Q 5th
12. P to K R 3rd P to R 4th
13. P to K 6th B takes P
14. P takes P B takes Kt
15. Q takes B Kt takes P
16. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd
17. R to Q sq K to B 3rd
18. P to Q Kt 4th Q to B 3rd

An ingenious defence of the threatened Knight, but leaving White with an equally effective reply. There is much skating over thin ice on both sides at this point.

19. B to Kt 2nd R to Q sq
20. Q to Kt 4th P to K R 4th
21. Q takes Kt

A beautiful sacrifice, the reward of which is not immediately apparent.

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. P.)
21. R takes Q
22. B takes R P to K 4th
23. B to K 3rd P to K 5th

It is curious he cannot release his Knight, and must give White time to consolidate his forces for the final assault. This is done with admirable coolness and judgment, as shown, for instance, in his 23rd and 27th moves.

24. Kt to Q 2nd Q to Q B 6th
25. Q R to B sq Q takes P
26. B takes P (ch) K to Kt 3rd
27. B to B 3rd K to R 4th

An unavailing effort to get the Knight away, and White now secures the third piece for his Queen, with a superiority of position.

28. B takes Kt B takes B
29. Kt to Kt 3 (ch) K to Kt 3
30. R takes B P to R 3rd
31. R (Q sq) to Q B sq Q to K B 5th
32. R to B 6th (ch) K takes R
33. R takes R (ch) K to R 2nd
34. B takes P P to R 4th
35. P to Kt 3rd Q to B 4th
36. B to Kt 4th Q to Q 4th
37. R to B 5th Q to Q 6th
38. K to Kt 2nd P to R 5th
39. R takes P (ch) K to Kt 3rd
40. R to Kt 7 (ch) K to B 3rd
41. B to B 3rd (ch) Resigns.

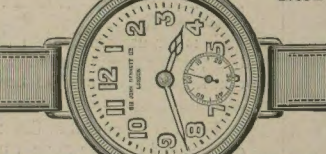
An ending in keeping with the rest of the game.

It is well that in their brief spaces of rest our soldiers should have something to divert their minds from war, and it is remarkable how fond they are of playing dominoes. The old-fashioned dominoes, however, are too clumsy for men moving from place to place. But this has been overcome in the Card Dominoes of which Messrs. J. and J. Colman have presented large numbers to the troops. So greatly were these appreciated that at the urgent request of the Entertainment and Sports Department of the Y.M.C.A., Messrs. Colman have placed a further large consignment at the disposal of the Y.M.C.A. for our Armies at home and abroad.

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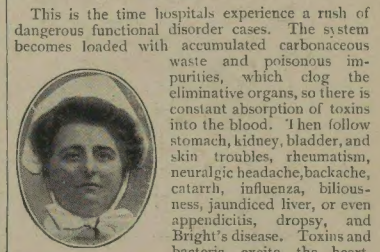
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**HOW HOSPITALS CURE
SERIOUS LIVER, KIDNEY,
& BLADDER DISORDERS.**

Alice Landles, qualified nurse, says, Drink ordinary
saltrated water for permanent results.



This is the time hospitals experience a rush of
dangerous functional disorder cases. The system
becomes loaded with accumulated carbonaceous
waste and poisonous im-
purities, which clog the
eliminative organs, so there is
constant absorption of toxins
into the blood. Then follow
stomach, kidney, bladder, and
skin troubles, rheumatism,
neuralgic headache, backache,
catarrh, influenza, bilious-
ness, jaundiced liver, or even
appendicitis, dropsy, and
Bright's disease. Toxins and
bacteria excite the heart,
poison the nerves, deprive the body of disease-
resisting vitality, and you have no energy to do
anything, or say you are irritable, sleep badly, and
have weak nerves from overwork, worry, etc. The
real trouble is auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning.
Otherwise you could not have such symptoms.
Try drinking occasionally a level teaspoonful of
common refined alkali saltrated in a half-tumbler
of water, and notice how quickly your mind clears,
your eyes brighten, and your whole body becomes
absolutely fit, as the system's great filters and blood
reiners (the liver and kidneys) begin to work
properly again. This pleasant-tasting and remark-
ably curative substance can be supplied at slight
cost by any good chemist.—A. L.

